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DEPARTED FRIENDS.

DEATH OF RIGHT REV'D BISHOP MEADE, OF VIRGINIA;
OF HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, OF NEW JERSEY,
AND OF REV. DR. WHEELER, OF VERMONT.

WHEN great and good men die, we feel that what this world loses a better gains; and those who leave this cloudy region have entered those mansions fitted up by the Son of God himself for the immortality of the just. The first two of the three above named, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN and Bishop MEADE, were among the earliest and most active advocates of this Society, and Vice Presidents from its early days; the last, Dr. WHEELER, was for a long period earnest and able in support of its cause—President of the Vermont State Society, and recently one of the Vice Presidents of the National Society.

They have, as Christian men, filled high and honorable positions in society, and given a large influence to the cause of true religion. We well remember the arduous and enterprising labors of these eminent friends, in the early and dark days of the Society, when its funds were small, and its friends few, and with what remarkable confidence and liberality they stood forth in many parts of the country to show the wisdom and patriotism, the benevolence and philanthropy, of the scheme of this Society.

In the dawn of the Institution, Bishop MEADE travelled as its agent from Maine to Georgia, and with great force of reason and eloquence enforced the cause of African Colonization upon the public mind and heart, while he led the citizens of the Valley of his native

State to subscribe liberally for the support of the cause. Bred under the influence of a most pious mother, and ever encouraged and stimulated by the words and virtues of devout sisters, he early began to exhibit an apostolic spirit, and to show it forth as in the best days of the Church, in all the conduct of his life.

We copy the following notice from the Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder of April 6th:

A brief notice in our paper last week announced the death of Bishop MEADE. It took place about three weeks since, at his residence of Mountain View, near Millwood, in Clark county, Virginia. What was his disease, or how long he had been affected by it, or under what circumstances his death took place, these sad times do not permit us to hear. All that we can know is, that as his birth was amid the echoes of the Revolutionary War, so the boom of the American cannon, as they lately approached Winchester, must have been heard near his dying bed. It was amid storms he was ushered into life, and amid storms he departed. What a blessing to those who so much love him, that now he is resting amid the eternal joys and friendships of heaven!

WILLIAM MEADE was born in Frederick county, Virginia, on the eleventh of November, 1789. He was the second son of Colonel Richard K. Meade, distinguished for his bravery and devotion as an Aid-de-Camp to WASHINGTON. Colonel Meade lost almost everything in the Revolutionary War, and died about 1809, leaving his family with a homestead in Clark county, and some titles to bounty lands in Ohio. His son William soon afterwards found himself the guardian of the infant children of a deceased brother, and of two sisters,* one afterwards known and revered as Mrs. Anne Page, of holy and blessed memory; and the other of whom, Miss Mary Meade, still survives.

What to do with a trust so heavy would have troubled many older men. But WILLIAM MEADE showed, at the outset, that brave and true heart which distinguished his after life. "Lucky Hit," which was the name of the Clark county farm, must be retained as a homestead, and the Ohio titles preserved until their worth could be proved. So he sat to work, for the benefit of those thus left to his charge; and refusing to avail himself of his own interest in his father's estate, commenced the improvement as a head laborer of the Clark county farm. It was a position then almost unprecedented in Virginia. Young men belonging to Mr. Meade's social position, considered manual labor as in some way degrading; and would sacrifice their patrimony rather than engage in it. In Mr. Meade's case the task was not necessary, for he had abundant means, by selling the estate, for his immediate education. But if he did so, the means of his sisters and of his brother's children would be scattered, and the home broken up. He determined that this should not be; and the manly energy with which he threw himself into field labors almost prevented his ordination. He was thoroughly educated, having graduated at

* Bishop Meade had two other sisters, who died about 1821 or 1822.

Princeton College, and had pursued a distinct theological course. But he had engaged in what was then called "servile labor," which, by a canon in Virginia, was made incompatible with a candidacy for the ministry. It was not until after some correspondence with Bishop Madison that the objection was overlooked, and Mr. Meade ordained.

When Mr. Meade's ministry began, the Episcopal Church in Virginia was at its lowest ebb. Before the Revolution, there had been as many as a hundred resident ministers in the Diocese. Most of these, however, were unworthy men, and became secularized, or removed when their endowments were seized. Towards 1800 the Church became almost deserted. For several years no convention was held. Bishop Madison retired within the walls of William and Mary, of which he was President, and ceased to exercise Episcopal functions, if not to preach. The churches were often used as stables; and the few religious men who avowed their principles, connected themselves with other communions. It seemed as if the Church was dead beyond resuscitation, when Mr. Meade's voice was heard from those pulpits which had been so long abandoned.

In the then dearth of ministers, Mr. Meade's early services partook very much of the nature of an itinerancy. He officiated, it is true, in his native parish at Millwood, where he remained till his Episcopal consecration, with the exception of two short temporary charges accepted by him, the one in Alexandria, and the other at Norfolk. But his labors were not to be confined within these fields. The then necessities of Virginia required him to take an active part in reviving the dormant Church spirit. Though then scarcely twenty-five years of age, he was prominently connected in the election of Bishop Moore as Assistant to Bishop Madison; and after Bishop Moore's consecration, he was called upon to represent the Bishop in a large part of the vast labor of visiting the depressed and broken parishes throughout the State. He was not only an evangelist in the widest sense of the word, but he was the most efficient agent in the restoration of the Virginia Church.

What he was in these days, we have from one who knew him when first he passed through Philadelphia, about the year 1816. Mr. Meade had been induced by Mr. John Randolph, Mr. Wirt, and Mr. Francis Key, to undertake a journey through the Northern States on behalf of the colonization movement, then about to be instituted. His family position—his father's revolutionary services, which had been mostly in the Northern States—his own singularly winning eloquence—made him peculiarly qualified for such a mission. He came to Philadelphia with a letter to Bishop White, who had been a friend of his father, and with whom he was himself connected by marriage. He stayed at Bishop White's house, and when he appeared there was dressed, according to the custom of the Virginia gentlemen of his day, in a gray home-spun cloth, which was scarcely in unison with clerical costume in the Eastern cities. There were other points about him which seemed equally quaint. He was the first clergyman of his day to adopt the rule of refusing wine, a rule to which he came from the ruin which he saw produced about him by intoxica-

tion; and it was well known that he sympathized with what were then called Methodist practices, which it had been the uniform fashion of the social circle to which he belonged to ridicule.

But whatever might be the difficulty of determining his position from his appearance, all doubts were solved when he was in the pulpit. His face, which, in later years, was so much seamed with care, was distinguished, in early life, by a tender beauty which is commemorated in a picture taken by him in those days, which still hangs at Mountain View. His voice, which few men living remember otherwise than broken, was so remarkable for its melody that, as was afterward said by the hymn committee, it was enough to insure the passing of any hymn for him to read it. His sermons were based on the model which Mr. Fletcher had made so attractive in England, and Mr. Devereux Jarrett in Virginia—solemn, tender, pathetic, full of the Cross in its beauty and its power. Before then, unless occasionally at St. Paul's, the Philadelphia style of preaching had been that of Tillotson and Secker, and the manner formal. But here the most awful, and at the same time the most touching, themes were dwelt upon with a simplicity and tenderness which no one could hear without melting. No wonder that whenever the new Virginia preacher—as he was then called—was announced to preach, the churches were filled with a crowd whose emotions seemed in strange contrast with the general decorousness of Philadelphia congregations.

That Bishop White was much attached to Mr. Meade we think there is no doubt; and there are letters, which may soon be published, which will prove how sincere this attachment was. But Bishop White was very undemonstrative, and though a Low Churchman in polity, greatly dreaded any deviations from the rubric, and any display of religious enthusiasm. Himself of a quiet and chastened piety, he could not comprehend those deep views of sin, and that passionate religious experience by which men such as Augustine, or Luther, or Newton, can alone reach peace. He was, therefore, much disturbed at Mr. Meade's preaching; and though he said, with much affection, that he did not hold it unsound, and though it seemed to enhance his attachment to Mr. Meade personally, yet he did not conceal his agitation and anxiety when he found that a large portion of the Diocese had united on Mr. Meade for Assistant Bishop.

Of the Pennsylvania Episcopal election of 1826-'27, we cannot now pause to speak. We believe that the meaning which independent judges would now attach to our canons is, that Mr. Meade was regularly nominated by the clergy on the first ballot; and it was well known that a large majority of the laity were ready to confirm. That Mr. Meade was nominated, Bishop White announced from the chair; and it was not until after an urgent appeal from his legal advisers that he reversed his decision, and declared that a gentleman present, but not voting, must be considered as a voter, and hence that there was no election. How great, we may pause to notice, would have been the changes, if the election had been sustained, and the great evangelical chieftain, who restored the Church in Virginia, had been transferred to Pennsylvania; and how widely different would have

been the sounds which would have been heard about the dying bed of our father, who is now gone to his rest!

But the Convention adjourned without an election, and Mr. Meade positively refused to permit his name to be further used. Had he been elected at the first ballot, he afterwards said, he would have considered the case differently; but now he could only take his seat on the Episcopal bench after a heated contest, and with the avowed opposition of the Bishop whom he was to assist, and whom he so much revered. He came to Philadelphia for the purpose of effecting a compromise between the contending parties, by which no election was to take place in Bishop White's life; and this failing, he stated that his own name could no longer be used. The consequence was, as is well known, the election of Bishop H. U. Onderdonk, in May, 1827.

The next year the same question came up before the Virginia Convention. Bishop Moore was then in his sixty-seventh year, and was heavily pressed by the infirmities of age. An assistant, he declared, was indispensable to the full discharge of the Episcopal duties. An obstacle, however, arose in the Constitution of Virginia, which contained an express clause that there should be but "one Bishop" in the Diocese. Another difficulty existed from the conviction, by a large majority of the Convention, that the polity of the Church did not permit the election of an Assistant Bishop, whose term of office should last longer than the Bishop whom he was chosen to assist. The first difficulty was removed by an amendment to the Constitution. The second took the shape of a restricting resolution, which was afterwards repealed. The result was the election, in 1829, of Mr. Meade as Assistant Bishop, by a vote really unanimous, for no person except himself was named or voted for.

Bishop Meade's episcopate lasted thirty-three years. We have heard much of the increase of other Dioceses during this period. That of Virginia has increased to an extent at least equal to the most vigorous. While the proportion of population has decreased, so that from being the first State in the Union, she has fallen to the fifth or sixth, the number of her clergy has risen from twenty-seven to one hundred and thirty, and that of her active parishes has increased almost in the same ratio. She has educated, in the same period, nearly five hundred ministers, who have served in the Church at large. Her seminary has supplied more than half of our foreign missionaries. And in the great religious movements which have restored to our Church so much of our reformation energy, she has taken the indubitable lead. Humanly speaking, had it not been for Bishop Meade, and the devoted and united diocesan power which he wielded, the tide of establishmentarian moderatism, which set in upon us from England, under the three first Georges, would have drowned out of us all true life. There would have been no alternative between the torpor of the moderate school and the false vigor of the altitudinarian.

Of Bishop Meade's episcopal history we have not space now to speak in detail. One or two features which distinguished it, and

indeed distinguished his character generally, we may notice for a moment in passing. The first of these is that remarkable wisdom which seemed inseparable from his public acts. It was not the wisdom of foresight, for he often made mistakes as to the future; nor was it accompanied with profound penetration into *intellectual* properties, for he not unfrequently misjudged the capacities of clergymen as preachers. But he was eminently a "discerner of spirits." There was an unselfish holiness about him, that enabled him to judge of the hearts of men as deep answereth deep. "He was," said John Randolph, "except Mr. Macon and Chief Justice Marshall, the *wisest* man I ever knew." Hence men were quelled before him who knew no submission to others, and even the fiery spirit of John Randolph was subdued in his presence. It was not the influence of wit that produced this, for of wit, in its common sense, Bishop Meade had absolutely none. Nor was it what James I. called king's-craft, for this he was entirely ignorant of, and could never be made to comprehend the arts of intrigue, or even of parliamentary management. But it seemed as if the Spirit of God rested on him, driving out all selfish and weak motives, and giving him, in unequalled abundance, that holy wisdom which led him to take that course which was best for Christ's kingdom, and to reject instinctively whatsoever or whosoever was mean, or disloyal, or craven. No unworthy man could stand calmly in his presence; and there was that in his very silence which made it impossible even for those who knew him best to introduce before him any thought or measure inconsistent with a holy integrity. It was with him the wisdom, not of policy, but of high principle, and of an unselfish, holy life. Perhaps it was this very unselfish holiness, coupled with an inflexible power of purpose, that gave Bishop Meade the character of sternness; and this idea was popularly strengthened by that severe expression which age, and sorrow, and the cares of office, had gathered about his face. How utterly free he was from *hardness*, we will in a moment show. But it cannot be denied that he exercised an absolute power over his clergy and friends, such as no Bishop that we know of has approached. "After me, the deluge," was one of Talleyrand's maxims; and this might almost be applied to Virginia under the episcopate of Bishop Meade. He not only built up the Diocese, but he kept it together by a cement which nothing else but his extraordinary will—so unselfish, so single, so holy—could have supplied. Ministers of eminent zeal, under his influence, were retained for years in parishes which nothing but such zeal could have kept from immediately crumbling. Sacrifices of all kinds were cheerfully made under his heroic example; and nowhere were ministerial ability and purity rewarded with fewer of the artificial luxuries of life, and more of the true reverence of the people, than in Virginia. And it would seem as if no voice of opposition could lift itself in his presence, so great was the love to him, and the respect paid to his integrity and wisdom. There was a magic about him which seemed to put in abeyance all Diocesan differences. Men who when they left the Diocese were conscious that they widely differed from him—such men, for instance, as Bishop Cobbs—when they

were with him felt themselves not merely silenced, but in full harmony with his views. "I always loved, honored and agreed with him," said Bishop Cobb, almost immediately before his death; yet Bishop Cobbs, himself eminently holy and sincere, really held views in Virginia widely different from those of Bishop Meade, and afterwards divided from him openly on almost every question of polity. Such was the reverence felt for Bishop Meade in his Diocese that there dissent shrank, not merely from expressing itself, but from acknowledging itself within its own heart.

One of the strongest agents of this power was the singular selfishness which pervaded Bishop Meade's private life. We have already noticed his early course towards his family. This resulted in a large and unexpected accession of wealth, produced by the great increase in the value of the bounty lands which had been thus saved. Bishop Meade's life, however, after this change, was marked by the same simple frugality as before. He divided his share of the estate, at an early period, among his sons, divesting himself of his homestead, and taking up his abode with them. What income remained to him, he distributed among his clergy and those religious institutions which he peculiarly cherished. His salary as Bishop, for many years, if we are rightly informed, did not exceed three hundred dollars, and he long resolutely refused an increase. There was not a single point in his life and conduct that did not show, not merely self-denial, but an utter deadness to worldly enjoyments, sometimes to comforts. In the presence of such a man, a selfish complaint seemed to freeze before it could escape the lips.

Then there was in him a depth of tenderness such as rarely has dwelt in human breast. Little did they, who looked on that seamed face, and witnessed that apparently inexorable public life, know what a fount of love and gentleness welled up underneath. The writer of these lines was once on a visit to Millwood when Bishop Meade was at home, and when among his grand-children there was one taken sick. For hour after hour would this old man—so often supposed to be hard and severe—sit with the sick child on his knees, brooding over it with a mother's tenderness, and comforting it in every way that patient love could suggest. Nothing could be more touching than his care for children, for the sick and the forsaken. Those whom no one else seemed to think for, his heart yearned over. There was much in his hospitality like that of Dr. Johnson; for he would welcome to his house and tenderly care for those whom the world would consider of little social importance, or as so infected by poverty or misfortune as to be unworthy of polite regard. To such he showed a respect which no one could witness unmoved. And this same considerativeness ran through all his domestic relations. On one occasion, when staying with a friend, a stranger was present who had been greatly prejudiced against Bishop Meade, and who, in the course of conversation, made use of one or two expressions to him which were very hard and trying. Bishop Meade apparently took no notice of them. A short time afterwards they were repeated; and a clerical friend who was present was replying with some feeling, when

the Bishop intervened, and changed the conversation, pursuing other topics with his accustomed gentleness and dignity. In about an hour nine o'clock approached, and the Bishop took charge of family prayers. There was nothing in the passage of Scripture, or in the prayer, that bore on the question in controversy; but so exquisitely tender was the prayer, and so touching the cadences of the Bishop's voice, that there was no one present who was not melted to tears. He who had come into the room so much prejudiced, was entirely disarmed, and yielded to that spell which none who saw Bishop Meade in domestic life could resist.

Bishop Meade's personal habits were those of great industry. He was often weary, but never inactive. His usage was to rise at five in the morning, and betake himself at once to work, before the interruptions of the day could interfere. It was from this that he was able to go through an amount of labor rarely equalled. His correspondence was great; and the condition of his Diocese required him to be on journeys at least half of the year. His connection with the Seminary where he was professor, and with several of our Church institutions, absorbed much of his time; and on two distinct occasions he took upon himself the labor of Episcopal prosecutions, which required almost as much industry as they did moral courage. Yet with all this, he was a laborious as well as an engaging writer. To the periodical press of the day he contributed not a little, and the columns of this paper frequently bore witness to his care. He published, some ten years back, an admirable work on the Pastoral Office, and contributed to the "Episcopal Quarterly Review" a number of articles on early Church recollections, which were afterwards consolidated into two large volumes on the old Virginia parishes. And within the last year he reviewed the studies of his youth, so as to bring out in an elaborate treatise the connection between classical literature and revealed religion.

Of Bishop Meade's position as to the present war, now is not the time to write. We are as yet not able to obtain even the particulars of his death; and even deeper than this is the cloud which hung over his opinions on the great question of restoring the American Union. But letters are now in our hands which show what was the agony of mind that he suffered, when the measure of Virginia's secession was pending. In his political views he had always been a staunch federalist. He had supported Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, and had unequivocally declared his repugnance to the States-right party. So far as slavery was concerned, he was peculiarly free from sectional feeling. He manumitted his servants, as we have always been informed, early in life; and though some of them returned to him, saying that he had freed them, but they had never freed him, yet they came rather to be aided than to aid. It is true that he brooded over the negro race with great tenderness, speaking of them as an amiable but helpless people, whom their guardians ought to care for and watch over, until they could safely take charge of themselves. It is true, also, after the disastrous effect of Mr. Randolph's emancipations, he deprecated wholesale and precipitate liberation.

But he used all his influence for the amelioration of slavery, regarding it as an evil to be modified gradually, but not to be extended. And he was constant in declaring, down to the very moment of the secession ordinance, that the views of moderate men in the North and in the South were identical on this topic—that the abolitionism of the North was no greater than it had been twenty years before—and that he found that in each section of the country, which his many journeys enabled him to visit, equal patriotism and love to the whole land. For this union he said more than once, “I will gladly give up the remainder of my poor life.”

It is not for us now to notice the circumstances by which he was swept, as if by a torrent he could not resist, into the disunion vortex. The Duke of Wellington, in many respects, not unlike Bishop Meade, declared, when yielding to the Reform agitation, that those who had not seen civil war, could never understand why any concession was preferable to it. Bishop Meade was convinced that the Union was irrevocably broken, and that it remained only to say whether or not each family in the State should be bathed in blood shed by brother against brother. For loyalists, he became convinced, then to resist, would deluge each community in blood, and would at the same time be useless, as the Federal Government, as he then thought, had no power to protect a minority so comparatively weak. So he yielded; and then, acting on the hypothesis of the secession government being actually established by revolution, rendered it his hearty support. How far he was prepared to recede from his position we are scarcely able to say. Conflicting accounts have reached us on this point; and God has been pleased to close the question by removing him to that high and holy sphere where there is no more war, or trouble, or death, but where the severed of earth will meet in eternal love about the throne.

In Church polity Bishop Meade originally held what might be called moderate views; and he was even cited as accepting a theory on Church government not inconsistent with that of Bishop Onderdonk. In later years, however, he became impressed with the fact that a large part of our errors, and nearly all our want of success, could be traced to too exclusive and high notions of Episcopacy; and he took what might be called unequivocally Low-Church ground, often playfully speaking of himself as occupying the lowest position known on the Episcopal bench. The resuscitation of the Virginia Church he largely attributed to these views; and he considered them not only directly bound up with our standards, but essential to our vigorous existence. In doctrine he preached and cherished the evangelical tenets of the Reformation, holding them with devoted zeal and with a persistent attachment which seemed to increase with time. His early tendencies, like those of Bishop Moore, were towards Arminianism, though from these, so far as they were distinctive, he afterwards receded. But the great principle which seemed to pervade all his life, was love for his Master, and, in subordination to this, jealousy of whatever took away from the sole merit of the Cross, or sullied Christian holiness. And these

principles he vindicated with that devotion which characterized all his life. Holy, intrepid, devoted, lowly, heroic, he has gone to a grave in which rests, we cannot but think, not only the greatest leader of evangelical truth our country has ever produced, but the noblest human model which can be held up for ministerial study.

After the above was in type, we received the following from an eminent clergyman, for a long time resident in Virginia, from which we make the following extract :

"He was distinguished for *native soundness and vigor of mind*. These being sanctified by divine grace, formed the elements of a character, which for firmness and courage had few equals. His very gait showed to discerning eyes his resolute honesty of purpose. After one of the Episcopal trials, in which he had a part that exposed him to odium and to powerful attacks for intimidation, a layman who knew him by sight only, looking on him as he passed, called on bystanders to note the man whom the friends of Bishop —— attempted to drive by fear from a course which he honestly believed to be right and a duty. Any man, he added, who thinks Bishop Meade can be frightened, has only to see him walk in order to correct the mistake. I have heard the Bishop quote, with approbation, the saying of a plain farmer who was his neighbor: 'Truth is an honest fellow—if you follow him, he may lead you into the briars, but if you keep hold of him, he will be sure to draw you out.' His consciousness of honest purpose, associated with natural firmness, made him proof against hasty impulses. He could be roused, but it was never to hasty words or hasty steps. It was to intensity of determination. When as senior Bishop he was presiding at a meeting of the Board of Missions, an attempt was made to move him from his purpose, and reduce him to silence, by an appeal to personal and partial considerations. The mein of the Bishop, says an eye-witness, the fixedness of his features, especially of his eyes and lips, the dignity of his language and tone of voice, showed a grandeur fitted to strike with awe. The appeal was instantly dropped, and he was silent. The rising of the lion's mane showed what was to be encountered.

"*This energy was accompanied with a susceptibility to the gentlest and tenderest affections.* This determination of character has been thought by some to have resulted in sternness. It was enough to see him in private and domestic life, in order to correct this impression. His tenderness to those dependent on him, as I have seen it specially illustrated in the case of sick members of his family, would hardly be exceeded by a mother's love. When neighbors were in distress, and especially when clergymen or their families were in need, he showed a gentleness, and sympathy, and disinterestedness, in efforts to give relief, which demonstrated a heart susceptible of the most amiable emotions. The families of the clergy he regarded with singular kindness. He relieved many, but in a way so private and hidden that they themselves knew not how it was done. Some have found fault with what they deemed his sternness or his prejudices. I know of cases in which such complaints were made in letters to himself, expressed in no respectful language, but in an entire misapprehension on the part of the writers. Having private knowledge of the cases, I would give assurance

that the writers, so far from having grounds for their surmises, had only occasions of thankfulness to him, and of affectionate confidence in him, for his disinterested and generous attempts to do them kindness. The mistakes and impressions wrongful to himself he allowed to pass, partly because time would correct them, and partly because the needful steps for justifying himself would have brought out private affairs, which would have embroiled the very complainants with their parishioners in tenfold degree. No human being can know, till all secrets shall be disclosed, in how many ways of personal sacrifice, and of pecuniary contribution, he has ministered to the benefit of many, and among them not a few who, through mistake, have been prejudiced against him. In this connection I may remark on his *expenditures for the benefit of others and for charity*. No man, of whom I have knowledge, gave away so much money as he did, for religious and benevolent purposes. I never knew him to be lacking money for charity. Some one who was astonished at his liberality, inquired of his father-in-law, (the late Philip Nelson, Esq.,) whence he derived the means of such largeness of charity. 'I do not know,' was the answer, 'except from his refusal to expend money on himself.' Indeed, his disregard of himself sometimes annoyed his friends, who thought that the plainness of his garments, and of his house and furniture, exceeded the limits of due regard to his social and public position. Withal, his house was opened to unmeasured hospitality, and none were excluded for want of room.

"If I should speak in full of his religious history and character, I should draw my letter to an unreasonable length. His domestic and social affinity with some of the wealthiest and most elevated families of Virginia did not, in his early years, aid him in his religious views. Skepticism or sheer worldliness prevailed in the higher classes of the people of the State. By the grace of God he was what he was. His religious convictions had cost him much, and having found the truth at cost, he could value it. He gave to it his whole mind, and devoted to it his entire life. He travelled and preached, and wrote, and consulted for the cause of evangelical truth, for more than fifty years, with a singleness of aim, industry, courage, and disinterestedness, which no man in this country ever exceeded. No one man in America was so associated and identified with the revival of the power of godliness in the Protestant Episcopal Church as he was for a full half century. Whatever he deemed of moment to the cause of truth, godliness and charity, he engaged in heartily. He was one of the earliest and most active friends of the American Colonization Society. He manumitted, more than forty years ago, all the slaves he had inherited—colonized them, under his own eye, in Ohio, and never owned a slave afterwards. To advance the cause of colonization, he travelled through the United States from end to end, preached and otherwise exerted himself for the cause.

"He was a disciple of temperance years before a temperance society was ever thought of. From the time of his marriage he excluded ardent spirits from his table, as not suited to the life and habits of a clergyman, who should be an example to others in all things. At an early stage of the temperance movement, he accepted an invitation to attend a public meeting in behalf of the cause, but when he found the form of the pledge allowed

moderation in drinking, he declined a part in the association, because, he said, to bind himself to moderate use of spirits would be, for him, a backward movement, his practice being against drinking at all.

"*His preaching*, when in his prime, produced an effect in Virginia, never equalled by that of any other man. It was distinguished by the most distinct and unflinching utterance of evangelical truth, by great simplicity of style and force of manner. His voice was naturally agreeable. But the true secret of his power in preaching, was his speaking in the spirit of a witness to the gospel. I inquired of a distinguished layman how he explained Bishop Meade's power as a preacher. His reply was, he leaves on the mind of every hearer an impression of thorough honesty and earnestness. Every one is convinced that he means what he says.

"Bishop Meade's influence on leading minds in Virginia was beyond that of any other clergyman. This is seen in the regard paid him by the late Hon. John Randolph, and in the profound respect accorded to him by the most distinguished men of all shades of political opinion. That respect none could withhold. I have only touched the topics of this letter, but I must hasten to an end.

"Of the latest important act of the Bishop's life, his support of the political and ecclesiastical secession of Virginia, I have nothing to say. My communication from him since then has been limited to a single canonical document. Of his reasonings on the matter which has convulsed our country, I know nothing beyond what has been read in the newspapers."

HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D.

For more than thirty years we have watched and admired the eminent virtues of this pure patriot and blameless Christian statesman, who in all private and public virtues leaves, perhaps, no superior among the distinguished men of our country. What distress has he not sought to alleviate, what great objects of charity and religion did he not find it his happiness to promote! On how many occasions has he raised his eloquent voice for the cause of education, of the Bible, of Missions, Temperance, and of Africa!

We find the following brief and pertinent notice in the National Intelligencer:

We regret to announce the death of the Christian scholar and statesman, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. He died at Newark, New Jersey, on Saturday, the 12th instant, after a lingering illness, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Born at Millstone, in Somerset county, New Jersey, Mr. Frelinghuysen was admitted to the practice of the law in the year 1808. He immediately gained a high reputation at the bar. In the war of 1812 he took part as a captain of a company of volunteers. In 1817 he was chosen Attorney General of the State. In 1826 he was transferred to the United States Sen-

ate, of which body he was at once an ornament and a leading member in the day when Calhoun, Clay, and Webster participated in its discussions. After his retirement from the Senate, in 1835, the State of New York, alive to his learning, his piety, and his noble character, made him Chancellor of her University. In 1844 the Whig National Convention at Baltimore nominated him for Vice President and Henry Clay for President. In 1850 Mr. Frelinghuysen gave up his Chancellorship and became President of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. During his whole life he was active in his connection with religious bodies, in the distribution of the Scriptures and of religious and moral works.

For many years this excellent old man [says the *Presbyterian*] has been the model held up to public men by religious people. Whenever the possibility of being at once devout and politically successful has been broached—among Presbyterians at least—his name was mentioned. He has probably been president of more religious and benevolent institutions than any other man in the country. A favorite sketch in religious papers has been that of the noble old man acting as United States Senator through the week, and teaching Sabbath school on Sunday.

The influence of this unique character on college students was very great. Vast numbers of our prominent men can trace the final fixing of their noblest principles to the time when his low, earnest, pleading, almost mournful tones fell on their ears in words of admonition, as they sat in the chapels and grand halls of the New York University. On Saturdays he used to gather such as chose to come for a prayer-meeting. He was exceedingly beloved by the young men under his care. His death will produce a more thoughtful sorrow among many classes of our countrymen than that of any other public man who has died since the great Henry Clay himself.

REV. DR. WHEELER.

The excellent Dr. WHEELER, whose decease, with those of our other eminent friends, we now lament, owing to his declining health was unable to attend the last meeting of the Vermont State Colonization Society; and we are glad to observe that the Society noticed his illness and commemorated his virtues by the following just resolutions:

Resolved, That the Society learns with great regret that the present state of the health of its honored President, Rev. John Wheeler, is such as to lead him to tender his resignation of the office which he has so long and so worthily filled.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are due and are hereby tendered to him for his efficient and constant services in its behalf—for the unflagging

interest with which he has always sustained its operations, and for the signal ability he has brought to its management and direction.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to convey a copy of these resolutions to Dr. Wheeler, and our sympathy with him in his illness, and our earnest wishes for his speedy recovery.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT MONTPELIER ON THE 17TH OCTOBER, 1861.

This meeting was held on the 17th of October. The 15th chapter of DEUTERONOMY was read by the Rev. Leland Howard, Chaplain of the Senate, and the services opened by prayer, the Hon. Samuel Kellogg, one of the Vice Presidents, having taken the chair. In a note to the Secretary, the Hon. Carlos Coolidge, the first Vice President, expressed regret at being absent, and full confidence in the great philanthropy of the cause. The following note was received and read to the meeting, from the Rev. Dr. Wheeler, the President of the Society:

BURLINGTON, October 15, 1861.

Rev. F. BUTLER,

My Dear Sir:—I cannot meet with the Colonization Society this year, but my thoughts and sympathies will be with you.

I must beg you to express to the Society my gratitude and thanks for the confidence reposed in me, during the successive years in which they have been pleased to elect me their President. I hope a better and abler man may henceforth fill that office.

With best wishes and earnest prayers for your prosperity and ultimate success, I am, my dear sir, very cordially yours,

JOHN WHEELER.

The Treasurer, George W. Scott, Esq., read his report, by which it appeared that more than one thousand dollars had been paid during the year into the treasury of the Parent Society.

The Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., then made an interesting address of more than an hour.

The Rev. J. K. Converse, D. D., the Secretary of the Society, read parts of the annual report, stating the labors of the Rev. Franklin Butler in that and the adjoining States. In a brief report, Mr. Butler alluded to the annual meeting of the Parent Society in Washington—to the efforts that had been made for the establishment of the recaptured Africans in Liberia—to the completion of the commodious building of the Society, and to the calamities in which the

present civil war had involved our country, "quickening the national mind, however, in its duties toward Africa and the black race."

The Report states that—

"The Secretary has spent one month in the service of the Society, chiefly since the 4th of July: as constituting a part of this month, he has devoted twelve Sabbaths to the presentation of the subject in Chittenden and Franklin counties, and has collected about two hundred dollars."

"While our Society has gained new friends, during the year now closing, it has been called to mourn the loss of some of its early and stedfast patrons, who have ceased from their labors and gone to their reward. Among these is numbered the Hon. E. A. Higely, of Castleton. Judge Higely was a good man. He loved God's poor in the earth, and was, we learn, a liberal patron of all the benevolent enterprises of the age.

"We have also to record the death of the Hon. Samuel Clark, of West Brattleboro'. Mr. Clark was an earnest friend and regular contributor to your Society for many years, and in his death, he did not forget the wants of Africa, but in his will, we are informed, he has left to our Society a legacy of \$1,000."

"At our Fortieth Anniversary, Henry Stevens, Esq., and the Secretary were appointed a committee to correspond with President Benson, of Liberia, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts as to the extent of the mechanical and manufacturing interests of the Republic. Your committee addressed a letter to Mr. Benson, containing specific inquiries on the subject proposed, and, in December last, they received his answers which, with our questions, are herewith communicated:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, November 17, 1860.

TO HENRY STEVENS Esq., and Rev. J. K. CONVERSE,

Burlington, Vermont, U. S. A.:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of acknowledging your letter of January 9th last, in which, conformably to a resolution passed at the Anniversary of the Vermont Colonization Society, you solicit of me information on various subjects pertaining to Liberia. In the order of the questions proposed by you, I beg to make the following replies:

Question 1st. Have you beds or mines of Iron Ore? Do you manufacture Iron from the Ore, and have you a sufficient number of Blacksmiths to make and repair the necessary agricultural and mechanical instruments?

Ans. There are in Liberia beds of Iron ore, and this ore has a large per centage of pure iron—especially that found in the interior of Grand Bassa county, that in many cases it is manufactured in its natural state by the natives. Much of the iron ore found in Liberia is not difficult to reach, being in some parts extensively spread over the tops and sides of hills, and in many places upon the surfaces of the ground. There are, as yet, no iron founderies in Liberia, and

consequently little of the native ore is manufactured by us. In the interior, the natives manufacture a considerable quantity.

We have a number of Blacksmiths in Liberia, who have emigrated hither from the United States. These make a considerable part of the agricultural and mechanical instruments; but the most of such instruments are imported from foreign countries. They also repair the implements used by us, except a few, which sometimes the absence of facilities prevent being repaired here. The aborigines of the country make and repair their agricultural and mechanical implements, which are, of course, more simple in construction than ours are.

Ques. 2d. Have you Saw Mills carried by water or steam, for the manufacture of Lumber?

Ans. There are in Liberia three steam saw Mills for the manufacture of Lumber; one in Sinoe county, one in Bassa county, and one in Montserado, but I believe the first two do not run at present, being greatly out of repair.

Ques. 3d. Have you planing machines operated by water or steam, to prepare boards for building purposes?

Ans. We have no planing machines. Planing is done by manual labor with small instruments, and all the boards used for building purposes are prepared in this way.

Ques. 4th. Have you mills for cutting or sawing shingles, and of what kind of timber are your shingles made?

Ans. There is attached to the mill at Junk, I am informed, a small saw which cuts shingles, but most shingles are cut by smaller instruments without the employment of water or steam. The greater portion of shingles are made of Oak and Mangrove, the latter considered the most durable.

Ques. 5th. Have you the improved Cotton Gin, also machinery for carding, spinning, and weaving Cotton into Cloth?

Ans. Lately the American Colonization Society imported into the country three or four Cotton Gins, (for sale.) But these have not been in use. The machinery for carding and spinning is simple. We have also a few looms for weaving Cotton into Cloth. These are operated by manual labor.

Ques. 6th. What amount of Cotton is produced annually in Liberia?

Ans. Till recently, no attention was paid to the raising of Cotton in Liberia, with the exception of a little needed by some families, which a few plants would supply. Now, several of our farmers are making the experiment by planting a few acres. A little Cotton has been exhibited at our Fairs, and at the last, one farmer exhibited a bale of 200 lbs. Not much cloth is manufactured by the Americans, because at present our facilities are limited. The natives raise a considerable quantity of Cotton, but the most of it does not reach our market. From what I can learn, the quantity of cotton manufac-

tured into cloth by the natives, and purchased by our traders, is not below 25,000 lbs per year.

The quantity of raw cotton purchased is not known. The above estimate does not embrace the large amount of cloth used by the natives of their own manufacture, and a great quantity that does not reach our markets.

Ques. 7th. What number of Sheep and what amount of wool is shorn annually, and what amount is manufactured into yarn and cloth?

Ans. The number of sheep is not large. They are all peculiar to this climate and have no wool!

Ques. 8. Have you among you tanners, clothiers, and workers in tin?

Ans. We have tanners and workers in tin. Most of the leather used by us is made in Liberia, and some is of a fine quality, and will compare favorably with foreign leather of good quality. Our tanners perform considerable work in making tin vessels which are much needed here; and lately the importation of tin ware has received something of a check. Our tin, however, has to be imported from foreign countries. There is a large quantity of bricks made by our citizens, and at present very few foreign bricks are used in the country. We could also mention the number of shoemakers;—some of whom carry on not a mean trade, and the tailors, and among the females, milliners and dressmakers, &c. Our cabinet makers produce very often superior articles of their mechanism—and upon the whole some of our mechanics would, with suitable facilities, carry their work to a very good degree of perfection.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

HAYTI.

President Geffrard, of the Haytien Republic, has of late been offering strong inducements to the colored people to emigrate to St. Domingo, and several hundreds have gone there. Two vessels sailed from New Haven, Connecticut, in June last, carrying one hundred and sixty emigrants. About two hundred left Louisiana for Hayti in 1859, but their expectations were not realized. They found themselves among a people speaking a different language and professing the Roman religion. It was not home. They found themselves aliens, and consequently many of them returned to the United States. We commend in the colored man an ambition to rise and better his condition, but his ambition is entitled to still higher praise when coupled with the desire to bless his country and his race. Africa is the proper home of the African. God has preserved that land for him for a thousand years, by placing pestilence at her gates to guard them against the entrance of the white man.

COMMERCE OF LIBERIA.

From five other ports of entry in Liberia, returns have not been received, yet one of them, Bassa, is known to be a principal mart for the palm oil and coffee trade. The failure of our Government to admit Liberian vessels to our ports on the same terms as those of other most favored nations, and on which our vessels are admitted to hers, disposes the Liberians to seek from England their supplies.

The influence of the Liberian Government over the native tribes under its authority and beyond its jurisdiction, continues to increase, and is attended with the growth of civilization and its precious fruits of good order, industry, comfort, and peace.

England, by energetic efforts and liberal patronage, is encouraging the growth of cotton in Australia, where thousands of acres of the best quality and growth are, this year, giving a rich reward to the English planter. A commission has also been sent to upper Egypt to encourage the growth of this staple there. The "Manchester Cotton Supply Company" is already employing thousands of native Africans in Yoruba in cotton culture, from which country 6,000 bales were shipped to England in 1859, and the quantity produced in Yoruba is said to double with each succeeding year.

In British India also, (but fifty years ago the chief source of cotton supply for the world,) the work of raising cotton is stimulated to an unprecedented degree. Cotton is there native to the soil, and has for ages been produced in great abundance.

In Liberia also, as stated in our last Report, the Government is fast enlisting both the Americo-Liberians and the 70,000 natives within the Republic in the culture of cotton and sugar. For this purpose, President Benson, two years ago, visited all the American settlements and the towns of the natives, and distributed to them the seed of the Sea Island cotton. Cotton is there indigenous, and produces well from six to eight years, without replanting.

There are millions of acres in Africa where cotton is growing wild, and is running to waste from year to year, for the want of means and knowledge among the natives, to harvest and prepare it for market. From all manufacturing countries, there arises a cry for this same raw material, which Africa grows in such unsurpassed abundance.

The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the coming year, viz :

President.—Rev. BENJAMIN LABAREE, D. D.

Vice Presidents.—Hon. Carlos Coolidge, Hon. Samuel Kellogg.

Secretary.—Rev. J. K. Converse.

Treasurer.—George W. Scott, Esq.

Auditor.—Hon. Joseph Howes.

Managers.—Henry Stevens, Esq., Norman Williams, Esq., Freeman Keyes, Esq., Rev. C. C. Parker, Hon. Erastus Fairbanks, Hon. John G. Smith, Hon. Zimri Howe, Hon. Wm. Nash, Hon. Daniel Baldwin, L. H. Delano, Esq., Rev. W. H. Lord, Rev. F. W. Shelton.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

President Benson writes, February 10th, that the Legislature had granted him a leave of absence for the benefit of his health, and that he would sail thence in March for London, and that being empowered to advance the interests of Liberia, he might conclude to visit the United States. We think it doubtful whether his purpose will be fulfilled, unless some act for the recognition of the Independence of Liberia should pass Congress, which we trust will be the case. It is of great importance that Africa should be opened to commerce and to all the appliances and agencies for her civilization.

We gather the following items of intelligence from the Liberia Herald of December 20th, 1861, and January 15th, 1862:

OUR NATIVE DIFFICULTIES.—Some have spoken of war and other chastisements, as the most effectual means of quieting the disturbances among our aborigines, and preparing the way for the introduction of civilization and christianity. In some instances this may be so, and has really been found to be the case. The government, however, has always regretted the necessity that was laid upon it to employ force to quell the turbulent.

But, while agreeing to a certain extent with the above principle in some particular cases, yet we differ from it in the general, and advance a theory, which is deducible from the views of the government, and from the sentiments of all who have a proper conception of the duty of Liberia. Our theory is no new one; for it is founded on the injunction, "Go up and possess the land."

By the word "*possess*," we do not mean to convey the idea, that we advocate possessing the land to the effect of dispossessing our aboriginal brethren of their right to the land; but to the effect of our enjoying mutually this good land decreed to us by God himself, enlightening our heathen brethren with the light of civilization and christianity, that they "may learn war no more," but contribute their share to the building up of a common negro nationality.

How did wars and tumults rage in our immediate neighborhood, until we began to spread out, and occupy the haunts of the blood thirsty warrior and the slave dealer with the dwellings of civilization and peace! These evils have been driven farther into the interior; and if we spread out more, and "go up and possess the land," we can drive still farther back, year after year, and generation after generation, these foul things, until we drive them from the continent of Africa.

There is a vast good to be done pecuniarily, morally, nationally. The great riches that are yearly carried from Africa, might be turned to strengthen our common national resources; so that the means which our aboriginal brothers every year contribute to the enhancement of the wealth of others, might be used to aid the nationality of

which they must have an equal share with us. The dyewoods, the gums, the gold, the ivory, the cotton, the oils, which go from our interior to other places beyond the limits of the Republic, might be poured into our lap. Materials which, in their crude state, are sent out of the Republic, bringing little or no value to us, might be converted into various forms and natures, and be of immensely more value to us, because our aboriginal brethren, as well as ourselves, will be taught arts of manufacture, having been more fully convinced of its great advantage.

Wherever Liberian jurisdiction has extended, there the slave trade has given place to more honorable avocations. We have had sufficient evidence to convince us that our aborigines are an industrious people. We are not among those who think they see "nothing prophetic of future greatness among them." We see as plain elements of greatness among them as have been in the aborigines of any other nation. And we believe that by possessing the land, we can extinguish the slave trade in the remote interior, stop the feuds that often rage there, and replace the evils under which our heathen brethren are now suffering, by the blessings of peace.

We must bring our aborigines more closely into the social and national compact that binds us both. *We must go to them.* We must carry them the blessings which we now enjoy, and dive into their rich ocean of wealth, instead of awaiting on the sea shore, as we now do, for the scum that the tide washes up.

Thursday, the 28th ult., conformably to the Proclamation of His Excellency, the President, was observed throughout Liberia, as a day of Thanksgiving. The citizens of the Republic, grateful for the blessings poured upon them during the year, by Divine Providence, seemed glad of the opportunity of manifesting their gratitude for Divine favor, and imploring a continuance of the same.

On Sunday, the 1st instant, being an anniversary usually celebrated by our citizens, the Rev. E. W. Blyden, according to previous arrangement, preached a national sermon in the M. E. Church, before a large concourse of people. The subject was truly interesting, and was ably treated; it embraced our duty to Liberia and Africa; the work before us, and the men required for the discharge of that duty. Mr. Blyden's sermon set forth many of the faults of which we, as a nation, are guilty, and which are so many obstacles in the way of our "going up and possessing the land."

Monday, the 2d instant, was the day set apart by the young men, on which to celebrate the ever-memorable "first of December." The appropriate exercises were performed in the centre of the Government Square. There were present the President and his cabinet, members of the Legislature, and other distinguished citizens, foreign consuls, &c., &c.

The oration delivered by Mr. J. T. Dimery, was very interesting, and showed great depth as well as a wide range of thought. The subject which was ably treated, was the following: "*The Founders of Liberia—their condition in the land of Oppression; the motives inducing them to emigrate to Africa—and what they have done towards establishing a NEGRO NATIONALITY on the West Coast of Africa.*"

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—On the 29th ultimo, some of the articles intended for the International Exhibition, to be held in London, in 1862, were exhibited in the Hall of Representatives, for the gratification of the citizens.

We regret to say, that owing to the various excitements that have agitated us during the year, we have not made as good a collection as was anticipated at the commencement of the year: however, the Government intend making as good an exhibition as circumstances will allow.

We consider the occasion an important epoch in the history of Liberia; and though we are sorry that the circumstances have not permitted the civilized portion of our citizens to "do their best;" yet we hope that Liberia will make an honorable display, and receive such encouragement, as will tend to hasten her progress.

The Legislature of the Republic convened on the 2d instant. In the House, Hon. E. Wright was unanimously elected Speaker. The members elect were qualified on the 5th instant. The seats of Messrs. McDonough, Schreiner and Strother (House) from Sinoe county were contested; but after investigation, it appeared there was no ground for a contest, and these members were afterwards qualified.

Maryland county will be declared entitled to three Representatives, according to the amendment of the Constitution, more than twelfthths of the people having voted for the amendment at the last biennial election. S. A. Benson and D. B. Warner are President and Vice President elect, for the next term.

Mr. C. O. Luca and Mrs. J. W. Luca gave their second Grand Concert on Friday evening, the 13th instant, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, by special permission. The concert passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The President delivered his annual message to the Legislature on Saturday, the 7th instant, in the Hall of the House. The message seems to have much interested the members, as well as the large audience of citizens who were present on the occasion. The message appears in the columns of our present number.

We had the honor of being present at a Soiree given last evening, (19th) in the Senate Chamber by the gentlemen of the Montserrado bar, in honor of Judge B. R. Wilson, of the Court of Quarter Ses-

sions and Common Pleas. There were present, besides the lawyers and the Judge, several Senators, Ex-President Roberts, and other citizens; and the company was enlivened by the presence of several ladies, and some exquisite piano music. A set of resolutions in honor of President Benson, for directing the improvements to be made in the Court House and Senate Chamber, and in honor of Judge Wilson for the admirable manner in which he superintended the work, as well as for the honesty and ability with which he presided over the court—was presented and duly seconded. Afterwards several toasts were drank; and the company dispersed at a late hour, well pleased with the enjoyment of the occasion.

Having been compelled to stop the issue of our paper for several months, as soon as the obstructing circumstances were removed, we resumed our work.

We issued a number on the 27th ultimo, and shall continue to issue, perhaps somewhat irregularly, until the first of January, when we shall make a new arrangement in our paper, so as to commence the volume the first of the year.

It is due to subscribers to say, that we will make a deduction in their bills for lost time, and for the unfinished volume which will cease at the last of the present month.

REV. E. W. BLYDEN.—We have inserted in this number a communication from Rev. Mr. Blyden, written while in the United States; but not before published on account of the discontinuation of our paper. It is necessary to say that Mr. Blyden arrived here on the 20th of September last, having remained in America not quite two months. At a meeting of the young men, at which President Benson, Vice President Warner, Ex-President Roberts, and other distinguished gentlemen were present, in the Representative Hall, Mr. Blyden, who, as Chairman of the Committee, had been the bearer of a walking cane, a present from the young men of Liberia to Lord Brougham—made his report, in which he expressed the gratification his Lordship felt, and the appreciation he entertained for the gift. He also read a letter of advice and encouragement from his lordship to the young men, which letter has been before published in our paper. Mr. Blyden then, by request, gave a lecture on his visit to England. The report and lecture were both received with satisfaction.

January 15, 1862.

THE INAUGURATION.—On Monday, the 6th inst., the city was alive with the bustle of the citizens, and the numerous visitors from our sister Counties, and from the St. Paul's River.

At nine o'clock, there was suddenly seen on the Stockton opposite the city, a long line of boats and canoes, bringing many persons, men, women and children, to the city to witness the inauguration of President and Vice President.

The Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. A. F. Johns, L. L. Lloyd, and H. W. Johnson, appointed by the Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, had done all that could reasonably be expected to add to the *eclat* of the day. The Government Square was the place selected for the performance of the exercises.

The procession formed in front of the President's Mansion, at 10 3-4 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of Chief Marshall B. J. K. Anderson; and on the firing of the signal gun, moved off in the following order:

1. Young Guards. 2. Mayor and City Council. 3. Chief Justice and Associates. 4. Committee of the Senate and House. 5. President and Vice President Elect. 6. Cabinet Officers. 7. Diplomatic Corps. 8. Staff and Field Officers. 9. Officers of the Navy. 10. Citizens generally. 11. Military.

On arriving on the ground, the exercises were as follows:

1. National Air.
2. Administering of oath of Office.
3. Inaugural Address.
4. National Air.

We have published in our present number, the inaugural address of the President, which, in our opinion, surpasses any we have before published in the Herald, in its earnestness of purpose, its spirit of unselfish patriotism, and its advocacy of an outward march in the achievement of our national glory. However, as the address is before our readers, it will speak for itself.

About three o'clock, on the day of inauguration, many hundreds of citizens assembled in the Government Square to partake of the dinner that had been prepared for the occasion. There were present at the dinner, the President and Vice President and Cabinet, Members of the Legislature, Chief Justice and Associate Judges, Representatives of foreign governments, and other distinguished persons.

* * This inauguration was the grandest we have ever witnessed in Liberia. May it be a sign of the glory of the administration of Mr. Benson and Mr. Warner for their official term; and a faint type of the glory that is yet to dawn on our beloved country.

On this occasion, most of the animosity of party feeling seemed buried in the past; and Liberians appeared once more as brothers, who have a common interest—a common destiny.

INAUGURATION OF LIBERIA COLLEGE.—On Thursday, the 23d, we were present at the ceremonies of inaugurating the College. In the number present, were the President and Cabinet, Members of the Legislature, Distinguished Foreigners, the Clergy, and other citizens. Hon. B. J. Drayton delivered the introductory address. Hon. J. J. Roberts, LL. D., and Rev. E. W. Blyden, Professor of the Greek and Latin languages and literature, delivered their inaugural addresses. The exercises were interspersed with music.

We were well pleased with the exercises, and admire the good sense displayed in the addresses.

WE were highly pleased with the substance of a discourse delivered last Sabbath morning by Rev. B. R. Wilson, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Sabbath school of the M. E. Church. The most of the reverend gentleman's propositions were well selected and clearly stated. His amplifications were pretty good, and as full as time would allow him. We regret very much that he did not have time to extend his amplifications further, especially as we do not soon get tired of hearing and being edified by a good, plain, practical sermon.

From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.

By the arrival of the splendid new Cunard steamer China, on the 26th March, at the port of New York, we have the Liberia Herald for December and January, and letters to date of February 15th.

The steamer Seth Grosvenor had been repaired, and resumed her trips, carrying the February mail from Monrovia to Cape Palmas. Dr. Dunbar, of the firm Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, writes, "It affords me great pleasure to inform you that 'the steamer' is again afloat, and in as good condition as ever. She arrived at Cape Palmas on the 14th, and made the trip in less than usual time." President Benson also writes with reference to the steamer as follows: "The Seth Grosvenor is repaired, and it is generally agreed to be thoroughly done, so that she will keep in good order two years, if she is kept off the rocks and sand-banks. Her bill for repairs will amount to nearly \$2,000."

The disaster to the steamer deprived the Liberians of regular mail facilities long enough to impress a lasting conviction of her great value. With the steamer in order last summer, the Spanish slave-trader would not have been lost, and a valuable prize would have been secured to the Republic.

The Liberia Government has, we rejoice to say, adopted the policy of making a direct appeal to the colored population of the United States. Hayti, by authenticating agents to present her advantages to the colored people, has secured many hundred emigrants the last year, nearly all of whom, if the privileges accorded to them by Libeira had been presented to them, might have chosen to emigrate to that Republic.

From the Colonization Herald.

We have received the Liberia Herald for December 20, 1861, and January 1, and 15, 1862, and find them unusually interesting. Not having room for extracts we have prepared a synopsis of a portion of their contents.

Thursday, the 28th of November, was appropriately observed as a day of Thanksgiving; and on Monday, December 2d, was celebrated

the "ever memorable first of December." Exercises were performed in Government Square, including an oration by Mr. J. T. Dimery, before the President and his Cabinet, Foreign Consuls, and distinguished citizens. The Legislature commenced its annual session on the second of December. Hon. E. W. Wright was unanimously elected Speaker of the House. On the 21st of December, the brig John H. Jones from New York, November 8th, arrived at Monrovia, with emigrants and several returned Liberians. The Agent of the United States for liberated Africans, reports that three thousand two hundred and forty-three of these people, landed during the year 1860, were on hand September 3, 1861, and that the Government of Liberia have, in good faith, fulfilled their contract in reference to said recaptives. Joseph A. Peacher invites attention to his sash, door, and blind factory, at the interior settlement of Carysburg. He warrants his manufactures inferior to none imported in workmanship and variety of style, and as cheap as any from abroad. E. J. Roye, a successful merchant, advertises that he has "cash and available funds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, which he will use to purchase cotton, to stimulate its immediate growth."

On Thursday, the 23d of January, the Liberia College at Monrovia, was opened with appropriate ceremonies. The Hon. B. J. Drayton delivered an able oration; and Hon. J. J. Roberts, and Rev. E. W. Blyden, Professor, made inaugural addresses. Among those present were President Benson and his Cabinet, and Members of the Legislature.

These are but few of the instances which might be given, illustrating the healthy condition of this prosperous African State. Liberia was never in a more flourishing condition for its citizens, or encouraging to its friends and patrons.

AN HONORABLE DISPLAY.

Earl Russell directed the British steam packet, on its return from Western Africa, in January, to call at Monrovia for such goods and produce as might be destined for the grand International Exhibition during the present year. These have arrived safely in London, and are now in the exhibition building. They are described as numerous, of much variety, creditable to the little Republic, and equal to the hopes of its friends. The collection comprises native African manufactured cotton cloths, instruments worked direct from indigeneous iron ore, fancy articles of many kinds, and various products of its fertile soil.

President Benson and Ex-President Roberts have expressed their purpose to visit the Exhibition. It is thought that the former will continue his journey to the United States. Mr. Benson accompanied his parents to Liberia in 1822, when but six years of age, and has not been out of the country since. He is of pure African blood, and enjoys a most excellent reputation.—*B.*

A FEARFUL EXAMPLE.

The carrying out of the laws against the slave-trade is a work of progress in the right direction. Heretofore the risks have been so small and the profits so gigantic, that many have launched into this diabolical commerce, which has crimsoned and devastated a continent. The execution in New York, on the 21st of February, of Captain Gordon, will be a stunning blow at the traffic as prosecuted under the American flag, while it must elevate the moral standing of the nation before the world.

WEST AFRICAN DISCOVERY.

Recent explorations into the great continent of Africa show that there exists a salubrious interior with noble rivers, lakes, mountains, fertile regions, and numerous inhabitants, many of the latter in a semi-civilized state.

Capt. R. F. Burton, the indefatigable traveller, has sent an account of his examination of Abbeokuta river, which he ascended from Lagos, and found to be navigable till crossed by a ridge of rocks at a place called Aso, which bars any further progress. Captain Burton was continuing his survey of the coast rivers with a view of finding the best means of communication with the interior.

Dr. William Durrant, medical officer of the Niger Exploring Expedition, states in a letter dated London, February 12th, that he observed the further he progressed inland, the less virulent became the climatic diseases; that the native tribes at the confluence of that famous stream with the Tehadda are Mahomedans, and in mental and physical qualities are superior to most of the African nations; and that "cotton grows spontaneously and might be successfully cultivated over a most beautiful and extensive country."

A CORRESPONDENT of the West African Herald alleges that since May, 1860, hundreds of slaves have been brought down from various places on the Volta, in canoes, by that river to Addah, and thence dispatched by the Ahwoonah lagoon to Attokoe, Jellee Coffee, Port Seguro, and Whydah, for shipment, the whole eventually passing within fifty yards of the British port at Imlah. He adds, that in 1860, a steam slaver, the City of Norfolk, called at Addah, a British port at the mouth of the Volta, only fifty-two miles east of Fort James, British Acera, and landed an agent there, who purchased in the neighborhood, and sent by lagoon to Whydah, a great number of the slaves subsequently taken off by the steamer. A report is in circulation to the effect that "Gambia was to be exchanged for the Gaboon, Grand Bassam, Assinee," &c. The importance of such an exchange is dwelt upon, as the Gaboon would offer a most salubrious station for the British squadron.

THE LONDON GAZETTE contains a dispatch from the British Consul at Lagos, and a copy of the treaty of commerce signed by the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, authorizing British subjects to erect factories for the collection and purchase of palm oil and other produce; also to purchase land for the cultivation of cotton, or any other produce; and also to sell and barter produce of the country, and other privileges. In fulfillment of the treaty, a payment of two heads of cowries shall be paid on every 150 gallons of oil, and two strings of cowries for every pound of ivory exported from Porto Novo. Fifteen heads of cowries to be paid for making public the readiness of any merchant to trade. A similar treaty was also concluded with the chiefs of Badagry, the traders to pay one and a half heads of cowries on every 150 gallons of oil, and two strings of cowries on every pound of ivory exported from Badagry. The payment of one head per thirty gallons hitherto charged on palm oil coming from Porto Novo, and all other charges and imports on produce, to cease.

A GEOGRAPHICAL problem has just been solved by the confirmation of the existence of a range of mountains covered with eternal snow in the equatorial regions of Eastern Africa. When the existence of these mountains—Kilimanjaro and Mount Kenia—were first reported by the missionaries, Krapf and Rebman, who had explored the country from Mombas in 1847, doubts were thrown upon their statements by theoretical geographers, who were unable to reconcile them with their preconceived hypotheses. The whole question has now, however, been set at rest by the account of a journey to the "Ethiopian Olympus," performed by a German and English gentleman, Baron Von der Decken and Mr. R. Thornton, the latter of whom was formerly connected with Dr. Livingstone's expedition. The Baron relates in a letter dated Zanzibar, Nov. 12, 1861, how, by a triangulation of the country from Mombas to Mount Kilimanjaro, he has determined its height to be 21,000 feet, the uppermost 3,000 feet being covered with snow. Nineteen days were occupied in a survey of this stupendous mountain from various sides, but 8,000 feet was the highest point of actual ascent reached by the traveller, who was imperfectly prepared for the laborious task. The discovery has an important bearing on the "source of the Nile" question, and it is more probable that the sacred river is fed by the eternal snows of the mountain, than that it issues from Lake Nyanza, according to the theory of the late English traveller, Cape. Speke.

SERVICES IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

One of the most interesting features of the Mission of the Church (Episcopal) Missionary Society in Sierra Leone is, that therein are brought together natives of the various portions of the continent of Africa. The population is composed chiefly of re-

captured slaves. It is stated that one hundred different languages are spoken among them. This, of course, affords remarkable facilities for sending the Gospel to portions of Africa from which these prisoners were taken.

The following extract relates to the employment of agencies thus prepared :

The religious services in the Colony have from its first days been performed in the English language, as the variety of native languages has induced the inhabitants to adopt English as their ordinary medium of communication. But regarding Sierra Leone as a basis for the Yoruba Mission, and for other missions in the interior of Africa, it becomes important to keep up in Sierra Leone some of the leading missionary languages of Africa, in the hope that suitable native teachers may be prepared, in the educational establishments of Sierra Leone, for employment in their fatherland. With this view, a service in Yoruba is kept up in Kissy by Isaac Spencer, a catechist. It takes place immediately after the morning service, and is well attended. The average number is from 100 to 150. "The Yoruba people seem to take a great delight in this service, as the most ignorant can understand the word of God in their own language."

The following narrative occurs in the journal of the Rev. George Nicol :

On Trinity Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, according to arrangement, came up to Regent, and conducted an entire service, and administered the holy communion in Ibo. It was proposed several weeks before, that there should be a large gathering of as many Ibos as could be conveniently called together, for the purpose of hearing in their own language the wonderful works of God. The morning service was conducted in English. Mr. Taylor read the prayers, and I preached from Isaiah 45 : 22. I alluded to the importance of the occasion which had especially called us together. The sacrament was, for the first time in the history of this colony, to be administered in their own language. Nearly four hundred communicants presented themselves before the holy table. Mr. Taylor, in a very impressive manner, delivered the bread and cup in Ibo, and I followed in English. It was a solemn season, and was made a blessing to many a soul. The afternoon service was conducted entirely in Ibo. Many were melted to tears ; and at the close of the service one and another said to me : "We are without excuse ; we have heard the word of God read and preached in our own language." On Monday, we had a large Ibo missionary meeting, when Mr. Taylor interested his hearers by giving them a detailed account of the Lord's work at Onitsha. I have great pleasure in stating that Regent church has two christian teachers laboring in heathen lands, John Smart at Onitsha, and Henry Green at Ibadan, in the Yoruba country. We thank God for this.

From the Colonization Herald.

INDEPENDENCE AND RECOGNITION.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society has, whenever a suitable opportunity offered, called attention to this interesting and important measure. It has just renewed the effort. At the last meeting of its Board of Managers, a memorial to Congress was approved and ordered to be forwarded for presentation. This latter has been faithfully attended to. Subjoined is this document, bringing out, as it does, not only the duty and interest of our rulers in this respect, but the moral and philanthropic reasons inducing an early acknowledgment of the independence of Liberia:

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society respectfully represents—

That Liberia became an independent Republic July 26th, 1847, and has since exercised all the functions, power and attributes of a sovereign nation. It has by equitable purchase secured a territory extending along the western coast of Africa upwards of six hundred miles, and inland from thirty to fifty. About twelve thousand have emigrated from this country, who, with several hundred thousand native Africans intermingled with them, constitute its population. Living under the influence of a constitution and laws modelled after our own, they have made rapid advances in education, morality and true religion. They have extirpated slavery and the slave trade not only within their jurisdiction, but as far as their influence extends. Possessed of important natural resources, a friendly intercourse with them could not fail to greatly benefit our national commerce, and, by means of communication constantly growing through these channels of trade, the colored people in our midst would become more inclined to settle in Africa.

It would seem especially proper that the Government of the United States should formally recognize the nationality of Liberia, already acknowledged by France, Great Britain, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Lubec, Bremen, Hamburg, Portugal, and the Kingdom of Italy. The non-performance of this act burdens the vessels and trade of that country with discriminating dues and charges which are driving them to European ports, where they are freely welcomed. Declared to be entitled to respect under the law of nations they would return to trade with us, and the more readily with the conviction that this was only another development of that generous policy that laid the foundations of the Republic.

Your memorialists respectfully and earnestly request that the independence of the Republic of Liberia, and its existence as a nation, may be recognized by the Government of the United States.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill was signed by the President yesterday, and returned to Congress accompanied by a special message from the President in the following words :

*Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives :*

The act entitled "An act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia" has this day been approved and signed.

I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in this District, and I have ever desired to see the national capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way. Hence there has never been, in my mind, any question upon the subject except the one of expediency, arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about this act which might have taken a course or shape more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the two principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in the act.

In the matter of compensation it is provided that claims may be presented within ninety days from the passage of the act, "but not thereafter," and there is no saving for minors, femmes-covert, insane, or absent persons. I presume this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

APRIL 16, 1862.

The State Constitutional Convention of Illinois, on the 5th instant, discussed the article which prevents negroes and mulattoes from emigrating into that State, and prohibits them from exercising the rights of suffrage, and requires the General Assembly to pass laws to carry out the provisions of the article. The article was adopted by sections in Committee of the Whole. The report was then submitted to the Convention, and concurred in by vote of 45 against 13.

"THE FUTURE OF AFRICA"—being Addresses and Sermons, etc. etc., delivered in the Republic of Liberia, by Rev. Alex. Crummell, B. A. Queen's College, Cambridge.

This work appears from the press of Charles Scribner, New York. This work speaks well for the ability and literary reputation of its author, as well as for his concern for his country and his race. Mr. Crummell is a Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the College of Liberia.

"THE HAND OF GOD WITH THE BLACK RACE."—A discourse delivered before the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, by Rev. Alexander T. McGill, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary of Princeton, New Jersey.

This able Discourse, which we have but just received, but had no opportunity to peruse, will doubtless attract the attention of those who wish to fulfil their duties towards Africa.

EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

The Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, on the 25th of last month, in expectation of an increased number of emigrants, postponed the departure of the expedition from Baltimore to Liberia to the *first of June*. The friends of this Society are requested to make known the change, and all who wish a passage will please apply immediately to this office, Washington City, or to James Hall & Co., 65 Second Street, Baltimore.

PRESIDENT BENSON

ON HIS WAY, (PROBABLY NOW) IN ENGLAND.

OFF TENERIFFE, April 1, 1862, 10 o'clock, A. M.

"We are just running into port at Teneriffe, where this and other letters will be mailed. The captain thinks we will anchor within a couple of hours, and will sail again this afternoon or evening. I am pleased to be able to say, that I have already improved by the voyage; and that all the Liberians are doing pretty well—eight Liberians are passengers."

"Respectfully,

"BENSON."

VOTE IN THE U. S. SENATE ON THE RECOGNITION OF HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia was taken up.

The bill passed as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas,) Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson (Mass.,) Wright—32.

Nays.—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Powell, Saulsbury, Starke, and Thomson—7.

SLAVE TRADE TREATY WITH ENGLAND.—A Washington dispatch, dated April 10th, to the New York Times, says:

"The President sent a message to the Senate to-day, covering a treaty recently agreed upon by Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward, and the correspondence relating to the African Slave Trade. The President, without expressing any opinion on the subject, transmitted the papers to the Senate, for its ratification or rejection.

"If ratified, the Government of Great Britain will then pass upon the subject. If the treaty, as now drawn up by the Ministers of the two Governments, is finally agreed upon, and becomes law, it is believed that, by a thorough compliance with its provisions, the slave trade will cease to exist in less than ten years."

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1862.

| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | |
|---|---------------|
| <i>Henniker</i> —Washington Berry, \$1, Horace Childs, \$2, Rev. J. M. K. Eaton, \$1, Mrs. M. L. N. Conner, \$5, and A. D. L. Conner, \$3, - - - | 9 00 |
| VERMONT. | |
| By Rev. F. Butler— <i>Brattleboro'</i> —N. B. Williston, \$10, E. Kirkland, A. VanDorn, C. F. Thompson, \$5 each, S. Root, Charles L. Mead, \$2 each, Gov. F. Holbrook, L. G. Mead, D. B. Thompson, A. H. Wright, Jas. A. Chase, R. W. Clarke, Dr. W. H. Rockwell, Friend at Sabbath School Concert, \$1 each, W. Felton, 50 cents, A Lady at Sabbath School Concert, 25 cents, Center Congregational Sabbath School, in aid of Sabbath Schools in Liberia, \$20, <i>Norwich</i> —Cong'l Church and Society, \$10, Hon. Aaron Loveland, \$1, - - - | 51 75 |
| <i>West Brattleboro'</i> —Cong. Church and Society, - - - | 11 00 |
| <i>Windsor</i> —Hiram Harlow, Luther C. White, Henry Wardner, S. R. Stocker, C. Coolidge, \$5 each, A. Wardner, \$4, J. T. Freeman, P. Merrifield, J. W. Hubbard, \$1 each, L. W. Lawrence, 50 cents, in part annual collection, - - - | 9 14 52 50 |
| | 104 39 |
| CONNECTICUT. | |
| By Rev. John Orcutt— <i>New Britain</i> —F. H. North, \$25, C. B. Irwin, H. E. Russell, F. T. Stanley, Oliver Stanley, H. Stanley, each \$5, Mrs. Rockwell, \$3, - - - | 53 00 |
| <i>New Haven</i> —Mrs. L. L. Soule, A. B. Street, each \$10, Miss Eliza Sherman, R. S. Fellows, Wells Southworth, W. W. Boardman, each \$5, Charles L. Chaplain, Wm. Johnson, Mrs. A. N. Skinner, Mrs. Henry Ives, each \$3, E. Bowditch, W. Peck, Mrs. S. A. Stevens, Miss Mary Dutton, Mrs. Isaac Beers, L. Bradley, | |
| <i>Dr. E. H. Bishop, L. Roberti, Samuel Noyes, Miss Annie C. Soule, each \$2, Mrs. J. B. Bowditch, William Franklin, Miss E. Robinson, John Ritter, L. A. Daggett, Mrs. Sarah Bristol, each \$1, J. Olmstead, 50 cents, - - -</i> | 78 50 |
| <i>Hartford</i> —E. K. Root, Mrs. Samuel Colt, each \$5; S. Spencer, \$3, S. G. Savage, Miss A. Goodman, Mrs. J. B. Corning, A. R. Hillier, E. W. Parsons, J. Langdon, each \$1, Cash 25 cents, - - - | 19 25 |
| <i>Windsor Locks</i> —Collection in Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. Allen, - - - | 32 03 |
| | 182 78 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. | |
| Miscellaneous, - - - | 879 32 |
| OHIO. | |
| <i>Goshen</i> —Rev. J. C. Benticon, - - - | 4 00 |
| NEBRASKA TERRITORY. | |
| <i>Omaha</i> —John Harris, - - - | 5 00 |
| | 1,184 49 |
| FOR REPOSITORY. | |
| MAINE. — <i>South Freeport</i> —Sam'l Bliss, to March, 1862, \$2, <i>Augusta</i> —Edward Rouse, for 1862, \$1, - - - | 3 00 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE. — <i>Henniker</i> —Jonas Wallace, - - - | 1 00 |
| VERMONT. — <i>Newbury</i> —David Johnson, to May, 1862, - - - | 2 00 |
| OHIO. — <i>Goshen</i> —Rev. J. S. Benticon, for 1862, \$1, <i>Cincinnati</i> —Young Men's Mercantile Library, 1862, 75 cents, - - - | 1 75 |
| WISCONSIN. — <i>East Randolph</i> —Rev. Robert Blackburn, for 1862, - - - | 1 00 |
| Total Repository..... | \$3 75 |
| Donations..... | 305 17 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 879 32 |
| Aggregate Amount..... | \$1,198 24 |

APPEAL.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, CAPE PALMAS, AFRICA.

This building, commenced in faith, is now ready to be occupied. It is beautifully situated, substantially built, and will furnish 16 beds for patients, in well ventilated apartments. We have a resident physician, and a Christian lady, his mother, as matron. The Institution will be open to seamen, to colonists and to natives. We have no debt; everything has been paid for, during the three years since we commenced the building.

Now we need, 1st, Aid to support poor patients. We want benevolent individuals, Sunday Schools or societies, to support one or more beds, at \$125 per annum. It cannot be expected, however, that these beds will be continually occupied, but any surplus funds arising therefrom will be devoted to the general expenses of the Institution; a back building is yet to be erected, for a kitchen, &c.

2d. With regard to furniture:—We have chairs, bedsteads, and a small supply of bedding; but need various articles *suitable for a hospital, such as reflection will suggest*, among them, articles of tin-ware and crockery, pails, spoons, knives and forks, cups and saucers, plates, tumblers; dry-goods, as bed-ticking, toweling, bleached and unbleached cotton, 8 yards of oil-cloth, coal oil and lamps, 1 pump, and 3 barrels cement for cistern; groceries and medicines. Should any of these articles be donated to the Hospital, they may be sent to the care of MARTIN HOFFMAN ROBERTS, No. 103 Pearl Street, New York, for the Rev. C. C. HOFFMAN, Cape Palmas.

CAPE PALMAS, *March* 12th, 1862.

~~NOTE~~—A vessel will sail from New York for Cape Palmas about the 1st of June.

The above was received too late for insertion in our present number, but at the urgent request of Mr. Roberts we give it place upon an extra leaf.

APPEAL

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, CARE TAKERS, ALBANY.

The building, commenced in 1871, is now ready to be occupied. It is a beautiful, airy, and substantially built, and will furnish 10 beds for patients, in well ventilated apartments. We have a resident physician, and a Christian lady, his mother-in-law. The examination will be open to women, to colonists and to natives. We have no doubt: everything has been paid for, during the three years since we commenced the building.

Now we need, 1st. Aid to support poor patients. We want benevolent individuals, Sunday Schools or societies, to support us, or more beds, at \$125 per annum. It cannot be expected, however, that these beds will be continually occupied, but any surplus funds arising therefrom will be devoted to the general expenses of the Institution: a good building is yet to be erected, for a further \$50.

2d. With regard to furniture:—We have chairs, beds, and a small supply of bedding; but need various articles suitable for a hospital, such as:—cups, saucers, spoons, knives and forks, cups and saucers, plates, tinware, dry-goods, or bed-linen, towels, bleached and unbleached cotton, 5 yards of oil-cloth, coal oil and kerosene, 1 pump, and 2 barrels cement for water; groceries and medicines. Should any of these articles be donated to the Institution, they may be sent in the care of Messrs. Hays & Hays, No. 101 West Street, New York, for the Rev. Dr. C. Hays, Care of Albany.

Care of the Hospital, Albany, 1882.

Editor:—A vessel will sail from New York for Albany about the 1st of June.

The above was received too late for insertion in our present number, but at the request of Mr. Hays, it is placed upon our next leaf.

May 5, 1882